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S E R M O N

PREACHED AT DIFFERENT

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS,

V I Z.

From *May* 16, 1762, to *April* 17, 1763, Inclusive:

IN RECOMMENDATION OF THE

ASYLUM for FEMALE ORPHANS;

AND PRINTED AT THE

REQUEST OF THE GUARDIANS.

By FRANCIS ^KKELLY MAXWELL, M. A.
CHAPLAIN TO THE SAID CHARITY.

(SECOND EDITION.)

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,
A STATE OF THE CHARITY,
AS FAR AS IT RELATES TO HIM.

L O N D O N :

Printed and Sold by H. REYNELL, No. 21, Piccadilly,
Near the Hay-Market, 1782.

(Price, ONE SHILLING.)

ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

From March 1861 to April 1863 inclusive.

IN RECOMMENDATION OF THE

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.

AND PRINTED AT THE

REQUEST OF THE GUARDIANS.

BY FRANCIS KELLY MANNING, M. A.

CLERK OF THE CHURCH AND CHARITY.



(1863 EDITION.)

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

A STATE OF THE CHARITY.

AS FAR AS IT RELATES TO THE

LONDON.

Printed and sold by H. RIVINGTON, No. 1, Pall Mall.

Near the Haymarket, 1863.

(THE ONE SHILLING.)

S E R M O N

IN RECOMMENDATION OF THE

A S Y L U M.

ROMANS, CH. xii, v. 15.

REJOICE WITH THEM THAT DO REJOICE, AND
WEEP WITH THEM THAT WEEP.

THIS Epistle consists of two Parts; the former setting forth the Nature, Advantages and Extent of the Gospel Covenant; and evincing the Wisdom and Goodness of God in the Dispensation thereof; the latter explaining and enforcing such Duties, the Practice of which ought naturally to flow from the Knowledge of Christ; and to have a constant Influence on the Thoughts of our Hearts, and the Actions of our Lives, in every Circumstance and Relation wherein we stand engaged. And the Argument

the Apostle makes Use of for this Purpose, is drawn from the intimate and indissoluble Connection arising from the joint Profession of Christianity. " For, as we have many Members in one Body, and all Members have not the same Office, so we, being many, are one Body in Christ; and every one Members, one of another." And although we have Gifts, differing according to the Grace given to us; tho' we are not all endowed with the same Abilities, or advanced to the same Dignities, yet have we a mutual Dependence upon each other: " And the Eye cannot say unto the Hand, I have no need of thee, nor again, the Head to the Feet, I have no Need of you." This Consideration is that which unites Christians especially in one common Interest; which gives them a Share in the Successes or Misfortunes of their Brethren, and urges them to " rejoice with them that do rejoice, and to weep with them that weep."

The chief Requisite in acquiring such a Benevolence of Disposition towards others, as may incline us to a generous Congratulation and Triumph upon every Occasion of Joy that may happen to them, is to be endowed with a Spirit of Content within ourselves; to be sensible of the Fitness of the Condition which God hath allotted to every Man; and of the Sufficiency of the Means of Satisfaction therein. To envy another, merely on Account of his superior Situation in Life, is the Result of a Misapprehension

hension of the Nature of true Dignity and real Happiness. We are apt to be deceived by the Glitter of Wealth, the Pomp of Title, and the Authority of Power ; and to estimate a Man's Excellence by the Station itself, which he possesses, rather than by the Manner in which he deports himself in that Station. Whereas, to fill any Character with Justness and Propriety, and to contribute in any Part to the Use and Ornament of the whole, is, in the Eye of true Wisdom, an unfailing Source both of Honor and Felicity. To sicken at the Sight of another's Prosperity, to behold the Enjoyments of the Happy with Malignity, and the Rewards of the Deserving with Jealousy, is as if a Man should be offended, because all the Members which compose the human Frame do not bear the same Office, nor are enriched with an equal Degree of Perfection and Beauty. A Difference, and an Inequality, of Parts and Stations must necessarily be implied in the Idea of the Body politic, as well as of the natural Body : and if, in either, one Member be honored or advanced above another, all the Members ought to rejoice with it ; because, upon such Advancement depend not only the Symmetry and Elegance, but also the very Life and Preservation of the whole System.

To regard ourselves in this connected and dependant State, inspires us with a generous and diffusive Benignity to all Mankind ; and opens to us a noble Source of Satisfaction and Delight,
with

with which the narrow and contracted Soul is utterly unacquainted. To rejoice in another's Prosperity, is to share all the Happiness of the Acquisition, without any of the Trouble or Anxiety of gaining it. Whoever has an Heart thus dilated and enlarged, has a thousand Streams of Joy perpetually flowing in upon him, and issuing from the pure Fountain of universal Benevolence. The Promotion of Merit, the Advancement of Modesty, the Relief of Indigence, and the Alleviation of Misery, in any of his Species, are, to him, so many Occasions of Exultation and Triumph. Uninfluenced by the selfish Motives of personal Advantage, superior to the low Regards of private Interest, he considers every Success of his Neighbour, as a Good derived upon himself. He reflects, that the Abundance of one, was given for the Supply of the Want of another; and that all the Blessings of Providence, like the Manna of the Children of Israel, were intended to be dispersed in such Proportion, that "He who hath gathered much, should have nothing over, and that he who hath gathered little, should have no Lack."

This Consideration naturally leads to the latter Part of the Text.—We have hitherto been engaged in the House of Feasting; and taught "to rejoice with them that do rejoice:" It is now Time to direct our Steps to the House of Mourning; and to learn to "weep with them that weep." And as we have already had sufficient

cient Exercise for our Philosophy, we shall here find ample Occasion for our Humanity. I shall pass lightly over the Apostle's Argument on this Head; as every Motive to Christian Charity, and almost every Species of it, will occur, in the particular Application of this Discourse.

St. Paul urges a sympathetic Tendernefs, and a reciprocal Participation in the Distresses of others, from the Analogy between the Members of the natural Body, and those of the mystical Body of Christ. In the former, this mutual Sensibility cannot be dissembled or evaded; for "if one Member suffer, all must unavoidably suffer with it." And in the latter Relation, if we remember not them that are in the Bonds of Adversity, as being bound with them; if we find ourselves callous, and unsusceptible of soft Impressions, we are in the State of a dried and withered Limb—useless in ourselves, and burdensome to the Body.

True Charity is that Virtue, which seeketh not her own, but in the public, Welfare; which is affected by every Thing that concerns human Nature; which prompts the Ear to listen to, the Heart to compassionate, and the Hand to relieve, Misfortune and Misery, wherever they are found.

And a greater Occasion there cannot be for the Exertion of this noble Grace in it's largest Sense, than that, which I am here called upon to

to recommend.—An ASYLUM, or Sanctuary for female Virtue, has so much of Humanity in the Purpose, and Probability in the Execution, that it may well be Matter of Astonishment, not to see it stand the foremost in Success, among those numerous Institutions of Charity, which adorn and dignify this Kingdom. The Objects of it's Protection are so very unexceptionable, from their Sex, their Youth, their Innocence, and their Indigence; the Circumstances of their Distress are so peculiarly aggravated, from their being friendless and deserted Orphans, bereft even of both their Parents; and the Preservation of them is of such manifest Utility to the Public, (from the domestic Uses to which they are trained,) as well as of such infinite Consequence to themselves, with Respect both to their present Peace, and future Happiness, that, one would think, Compassion should kindle at the first Idea; that it should burn to succour such complicated Wretchedness, to redress such unmerited Sufferings, and to promote so permanent, so universal a Benefit. Can there be conceived a Situation, so truly pitiable, as that of a young undisciplined Female, encompassed about with every Temptation, and unprovided with any of the Means of Resistance.—Man, who was appointed her Guardian and Protector, too frequently becomes her Corrupter and Betrayer. And in a City where Youth and Beauty are daily bought and sold, and Virtue is put out of Countenance by a triumphant Majority of abandoned Miscreants, where shall she direct her unexperi-
enced

enced Steps for Safety and Relief? Where shall she find the double Portion of the Serpent's Wisdom, so necessary to protect the Innocence of the Dove? Unrestrained by the sacred Ties of Honor and Virtue, ignorant of, and therefore unable to resist the Arts and Wiles of the Seducer, provoked and stimulated by unruly Appetites, and urged by the importunate, and almost irresistible, Demands of extreme Penury, to the mercenary Gratification of those Appetites;—thus beset, and thus defenceless—how shall she but fall an easy Prey to Prostitution and Infamy?

Believe me, this is no exaggerated Representation; but is truly the Case of the unhappy Creatures I am pleading for. They have been early deprived of the natural Protection and Provision of their Parents; turned into the World naked and destitute—a Link torn from the general Chain;—equally unable to procure for themselves the Nurture of the Mind, and the Sustenance of the Body. Strangers to all the Endearments of parental Affection, and all the Transports of filial Gratitude, they have never known the heart-felt Joy, that springs from the joint Emotions of Love, Respect, and Reverence to the Authors of their Beings: their tender Minds have never been formed by the pious Care of a Father, or their Virtue taught to flourish under the fostering Hand of a Mother. When it pleased the Lord of Life to require the Souls of their Parents, and to leave *them* thus

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forsaken and unconnected, how dreadful must be the Prospect of their future Condition ! What could be expected, but that they should drink the Dregs of Misery here, and drain the Cup of Trembling hereafter ? It is well known, that thousands of indigent Families are continually tempted, not only from the remotest Corners of this Country, but even from the Sister-Kingdom, with a View to the greater Variety of Employments, and the advanced Price of Labour in our Metropolis, and it's Environs. And it cannot be doubted, but that very many of the Parents of such Families, daily fall a Sacrifice to some one of the numerous Diseases, which are ever lurking in populous Cities ; if they are not destroyed by the readier Means, and the more frequent Examples, of Intemperance, to be found therein. How lamentable then must be the Condition of a *female* Orphan, left in a State of such consummate Desolation and Distress ! Admit the Supposition (which is more favorable than can always be admitted) that She has hitherto been a wretched Inmate in some sordid Hut ; yet when the Staff that yieldeth this slender Support faileth, She is immediately dismissed from her Shelter ; She becomes a Vagabond upon the Face of the Earth, without Food, without Cloathing, without Instruction, without a Friend to advise or assist her ; and at an Age, incapable, perhaps, of ascertaining her former Residence, and unable to regain it, if ascertained. Who then shall point out to her the legal Methods of Redress, and who shall undertake

undertake the Trouble of enforcing them ? The Fear of Censure, and the Pride of Oeconomy too frequently steel the Hearts of those who have the Distribution of Parochial Relief ; and while the Plea of Right and Settlement is in Dispute, that of Famine and Nakedness is seldom heard.

See then this rejected Outcast, wandering in the lowest Depression of Sadness, the most palpable Darkness of Despair ; until she is found by the shameless Minister of Lust, whose infernal Office it is to seek out such little Destitutes, to betray them by Acts of *cruel* Kindness, and to secure them, beyond Redemption, to her horrid Purposes, by the penal Obligations which that *very* Kindness is made to bring upon them. Who then can look, but with Horror, on the extreme Wretchedness of those, who are scarce conscious of the Guilt of Sin, until they feel, severely feel, the Torments of it ; and in whom Punishment keeps Pace with, (I had almost said, *precedes*) Conviction ?

Surely, to reflect on this dreadful Devastation ; to see one of the greatest Ornaments of the World, turned into the most loathsome and detestable Thing in it ; Beauty changed into Deformity ; the Chearfulness of Innocence sunk in the Horror and Gloominess of Guilt ; Modesty buried in Impudence ; and the amiable Graces of Love and Meekness transformed into the tormenting Furies of Lust and Riot ; I say, to be-

hold such accumulated Misery, cannot but excite the tenderest Sentiments of Compassion towards those who are exposed to, and threatened with, the Fulness thereof. Happily indeed have these Sentiments operated, in the Establishment of an House of Refuge; where these most helpless and most deserving Objects may be sheltered under one Roof, from the Snares of the abandoned and profligate; where they may be instructed, not in ornamental Learning, above their Stations, but in the menial Offices of domestic Servitude; have sound Principles of Christian Faith instilled into their Minds, before they can have been warped or drawn aside by Prejudice or Error; and be furnished with Precepts of moral Virtue, to be the great Rule of Life, while they are flexible and yielding, and before their Hearts can have been hardened by evil Habits; and then to be sent into the World to fill their respective Offices, with the strongest Security, and the most indisputable Assurance, of their doing it, both with Satisfaction to the Public, and Success to themselves.

This Plan however, great as it is, is yet but in its Infancy; and calls for a more than ordinary Assistance to ripen it into Maturity and Perfection. And surely we may now, with greater Confidence than ever, hope to see it prosper and flourish; since the *prolific Dew of Royal Bounty* hath been shed upon it; since the Piety and Wisdom of her Majesty have directed her to single out and distinguish this, as the peculiar Object of

Female

Female Protection, and therefore worthy to receive the *First Fruits* of her Charity. When, under the powerful Influence of this most sacred Example, the glorious Ends of this Institution shall be fully attained, Virtue may be secured against the Crafts, and strengthened against the Assaults of its Adversary; Innocence may retain its Chearfulness, and Modesty its Graces; the different Relations of Life, may be instructed in their respective Duties, and enabled, by Habits of Fidelity, Sobriety and Industry, to fulfill them: And, by these Means, the greatest Curse of Society, be converted into a very valuable Blessing thereof.

If then Reason seek the Objects it can best approve for the Exercise of Benevolence, where shall they be found, if this Institution cannot supply them? If Pity be in Search of the most truly distressed, on whom to shed the Tear of Sympathy, here let it indulge its Passion in its full Extent.

Let not, however, Reason content itself with the *cold* Approbation of this Plan, or Pity be satisfied with empty *Wishes* on its Behalf: But what they thus approve and compassionate, let them be ready, upon every Occasion, to further and support.

I may be allowed to speak with uncommon Zeal upon this Subject, from my being so frequent an Eye-Witness of the cruel Disappointment of many wretched Outcasts, who are continually

tinually suing in vain for the Protection of this Charity; who are, even now, pining and languishing in the greatest Extremity of Want; ready to fall into the Snare of insidious Passion, and to become a Prey to libidinous Fury: And yet, to whom the Door of Mercy cannot be opened, from the Means of Relief being so very inadequate to the Number of Objects, who are daily soliciting for it.

And it is a very melancholy Consideration, to reflect, in how great a Proportion that Number must have been increased, within a few Years, by the dreadful Havock which the Sword of War hath occasioned; to call to Mind the many thousands of helpless Infants that have been made Orphans thereby, and reduced in one unhappy Moment to a State of as utter Desertion and Despair, as if they had been sent into the World, without the least Alliance or Affinity to any Creature in it. Permit me only to sketch the Outlines of a Picture of Distress of this Sort, which was lately exhibited (and not without Effect) at a Board of the Charity I am recommending. Conceive the Father of an indigent Family, disregarding the Calls of Interest, despising the Suggestions of Fear, and even stifling the Affections of Nature, to pursue his Country's Glory, in a Clime, inhospitable in itself, but made much more so, by being in the Possession of an enraged and merciless Enemy. View the faithful Partner of his Fortunes, forgetting the Tendernefs and Timidity of her Sex, and taking
with

with her the two Pledges of their Love, to share the Toil and Danger of the Expedition. Follow this hapless Pair, until you see the Father fall by the Edge of the Sword, and the Mother breathe out her Soul, in the Bitterness of Anguish and Sorrow, on the Bed of Sickness. And then paint to your Imagination the inexpressible Miseries to which their Children, thus forsaken, in a strange and hostile Land, must be exposed. What Succour can be expected from the Hand of Enmity, and who shall restore them to their native Country, where they may be supposed to have a natural Claim to Protection? Behold, the wretched Widow of another Victim, whose own Loss hath taught her to sympathize with them in their severer Affliction, takes upon her the Care of conducting these helpless Destitutes, to the Land of their Nativity. But unable to yield them any further Assistance, she is forced to the cruel Necessity of abandoning them in the Streets; Objects, it is true, of general Compassion; but without the least Claim upon, and therefore unattended to by, any Individual. Thus must these little Innocents either have utterly perished, or become a Nuisance to Society, had not Providence directed a most judicious and benevolent Spirit* (whose Humanity was not less active in relieving the Wants, than his Justice in removing the Oppressions of his Fellow Creatures) to lay the Foundation of two of the noblest Institutions of Charity that have ever arisen in any Age or

* The late Sir John Fielding.

Country ; had not the Marine Society been ready to shelter the one, and the Asylum the other, from the Storms and Tempests with which they were on every Side surrounded. It is beyond my present Purpose to dwell upon the Excellence or Advantages of the former of these Establishments: But, with Respect to the latter, I am enabled by my own particular Knowledge to assert, that what I have just related, is but one among many Instances of Succour, afforded thereby to deserted Females in the like Situation. And, surely, to provide for those, upon whose Distress, our Glory and Happiness are built is especially seasonable at this Time, as being a very proper Act of Thanksgiving for the Blessing of Peace which is, once more, restored to these Kingdoms. I cannot help repeating how very inadequate the Means of Relief are to the Number of Objects who are daily soliciting for it; and what a melancholy Prospect we have, from the Circumstances of the late War, of that Number continuing to increase.

Indeed, my Brethren, to be present, as is my Lot, at Scenes of such exquisite Misery; to have the Ear incessantly assaulted with the fruitless Cries of the Fatherless and Stranger; to see so many little Female Destitutes imploring that Succour, upon which their very Salvation depends, and yet which cannot be afforded them, is a Trial that Humanity can scarce Support. If your Hearts (as it should seem) are sincerely affected by this Representation; if the Tear that trembles in your Eye be the Index of true Benevolence;

lence; let not the Impression vanish in unavailing Pity only; but draw out your Souls in real Kindness to these afflicted Innocents. Deserted as they are, in every Sense, they have no Claim, but that which is founded in christian Compassion and Charity. But although this is a Claim, which may not be heard at the Bar of rigid Justice, yet, be assured, it is of great Weight and Authority at the Mercy Seat of God: It is that, upon which our Title to Heaven is chiefly built; and without which, the most specious Pretences to Religion will be nothing worth. Of so very high Estimation is this single Grace in the sacred Writings, that we are there exhorted, above all Things to put on Charity, because it is the very Bond of Perfectness. The Exertion of this Virtue is the most exalted Delight of which human Nature is capable; and, at the same Time, is the most acceptable Offering we can make to the Author of that Nature. And it is an astonishing Instance of the Wisdom and Goodness of God, that the highest Duty enjoined by him, should not only be most conformable to our best Dispositions, but that it should also be enforced by such inestimable Rewards. "Blessed is he that considereth the Poor; the Lord will deliver him in the Time of Trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the Earth; and shall not be delivered into the Will of his Enemies. The Lord will strengthen him upon the Bed of languishing, and will make all his Bed in his Sickness." What Encouragement is this to the merciful-minded Man, to be assured

of such ready, such availing Succour, in Distress and Calamity of every Sort! "Inasmuch, saith our Saviour, as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me." Shall this slender Return of Gratitude meet, not only with Acceptance, but Reward? Is it required of us but to act like Men, in order to become Angels? Who then would not hasten to make an Offering, which is so much more fruitful to the Giver than the Receiver; which, like the Widow's Oil, is increased, while it is poured out; which, at the same Time that it is discharging a Debt, is also conferring an Obligation; an Obligation even upon him, to whom we owe our very Lives, and the Redemption of them? For "He that hath Pity upon the Poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again." Amazing Condescension! that the Creator should make himself a Debtor to his Creatures; and that the Fountain of Blessings, should submit to be fed by the Overflowings of his own Bounty.

Enlarge, therefore, your Hearts, and open your Hands to give Alms with Liberality and Cheerfulness. And may the God of all Consolation, of his infinite Mercy, prosper this our Labour of Love upon us: May his Blessing be shed abundantly upon it: That though, like the Mustard Seed in the Gospel, it is, at present, the least of all those Charities which are the Glory of our Religion, and the Ornament of our Nation, yet, like that also, it may go on to encrease and flourish,

flourish, until it become a great Tree; and grow up to such Maturity and Perfection, that thousands of friendless and destitute Orphans, as numerous as the Birds of the Air, may find Shelter and Protection in the hospitable Branches thereof!

F I N I S:

growing, within become a great Tree; and grow
up to such Majesty and Protection, that thou-
sands of Orphans and destitute Children, as
numerous as the Birds of the Air, may find
shelter and Protection in the hospitable Branches

W. I. N. I.

A
S T A T E
O F T H E
A S Y L U M,
AS FAR AS IT RELATES TO
Mr. M A X W E L L,
F R O M H I S
ELECTION INTO THE CHAPLAINSHIP,
MARCH 25th, 1761, to DECEMBER 25th, 1781.
TOGETHER WITH SUCH
PRECEDING AND CONSEQUENT
C I R C U M S T A N C E S,
AS MAY TEND TO
ELUCIDATE A MATTER,
IN WHICH
HE IS VERY DEEPLY INTERESTED.

THE A. T. S.

OF THE

A. T. S.

AS FAR AS IT RELATES TO

THE A. T. S.

FROM HIS

ELECTION INTO THE CHAIRMANSHIP

MARCH 1890 TO DECEMBER 1891

TOGETHER WITH SUCH

PROCEEDINGS AND DOCUMENTS

C. I. R. C. S.



AS MAY BE SEEN

REPRODUCED AT A MATTER

IN WHICH

HE IS VERY DEEPLY INTERESTED

S T A T E
O F T H E
A S Y L U M, &c.

S ubscriptions and Benefactions			
from March, 14, 1758, to			
December, 25, 1779.	— — —	23,190	9 4½
Ditto, 1780.	— — —	714	4 0
Ditto upon an Average, (the Ac-			
counts not having been ana-			
lysed) 1781.	— — —	714	0 0
		24,618	4 4½
Received before Mr. Maxwell			
came to the Charity	— — —	3,355	17 9
Since	— — —	21,262	6 7½

	£.	s.	d.
Collections at different Churches and Chapels — — —	580	7	8½
Of which were made by Mr. Maxwell.* — — —	341	16	11
By other Preachers. — — —	238	10	9½
Total of Collections in Chapel, to December 25, 1781. —	12,202	7	0
Of which were made, before Mr. Maxwell came to the Charity, viz. March 25, 1761. —	29	3	10
Since the above Period, —	12,173	3	2

Legacies ; of which only Ten Pounds were received before Mr. Maxwell came to the Charity ; and exclusive of those received in 1781 ; which Mr. Maxwell cannot ascertain, the Ledger, in which they are entered, not being, at present, in his Possession. — — — 13,638 12 5

* The Idea of *exhibiting* the Children, (which was done) at different Churches and Chapels, was suggested by Mr. Maxwell when the Charity was indebted in the Sum of 36l. when there were only Thirty Orphans in the House ; and when it was in Contemplation, to place them out, by Subscription ; and to give up every future View respecting it. — The Sermon alluded to, will be reprinted, with all convenient Speed.

Ditto	£1000	3 per Cent consol
Ditto	750	Reduced.
Ditto	100	East-India Ann ^y .
Ditto	1000	4 per Cent.
Ditto	250	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
Ditto	200	not transfer'd,
		viz. by the Executors
Ditto (the only Stock, in Mr.		
Maxwell's Name)	£100	
		3 per Cent.

N. B. To the best of Mr. Maxwell's Recollection, there are Thirteen Thousand Pounds (more or less) in the Funds, at this Time; and many Legacies, to a very great Amount; viz. some contingent, others reversionary, and others, not due, in point of Time, from the customary Indulgence to Executors.

Dividends on Stock, exclusive of 1781; and of which there were only Six Hundred Pounds (and which were bound for Payment of Rent) at Mr. Maxwell's coming to the Charity. 3,427 4 10

Total

		L.	s.	d.
Total Produce of the Children's				
Work.	_____	4,130	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Before Mr. Maxwell came	_____	44	16	0
Since	_____	4,086	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. The above Article is inserted, to shew the Increase of the Charity; viz. from **THIRTY** to **TWO HUNDRED** Orphans.—How far Mr. Maxwell, to whom the chief Care of it has been committed, and in what Proportion the *other* Emoluments of the Charity are to be ascribed to his Labours, those who have been most conversant with it, will be best able to determine: and he has no Doubt, but that they will determine with Candour.

A S Y L U M.

COMMITTEE, March 4, 1761.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Archer Croft, Bart.

Earl of Dartmouth

Captain Croft

John Middlemarsh, Esq;

Sir Tho. Hankey,

John Fielding, Esq;

Mr. Day, Treasurer

Sir J. Hankey, Knt.
and Alderman

Tho. Hollis, Esq;

Geo. Medcalfe, Esq;

Abfalom Evans, Esq;

Mr. Anth. Wagner

Dan. Ponton, Esq;

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell offers his Service to this Charity, on the following Terms: To preach, read Prayers, and catechize the Children, every Sunday Morning, at eleven o'Clock; and

and to read Prayers, and expound the Catechism, at five in the Afternoon, in the Summer, for Half-a-Guinea a Day, (viz. for every Sunday.)

The Rev. Mr. Francis Kelly Maxwell was unanimously elected Chaplain to this Charity.

COMMITTEE, May 6, 1761.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt.

Abfalom Evans, Esq;	John Fielding, Esq;
Geo. Medcalfe, Esq;	Sir Tho. Hankey, Knt.
Francis Naylor, Esq;	Tho. Hankey, Esq;
John Middlemarsh, Esq;	Rob. Quarme, Esq;
John Blake, Esq;	

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

Mr. Maxwell, the Chaplain to this Charity, having offered to execute the Offices of Secretary and Writing-Master, as well as Chaplain, it was agreed to accordingly; as being more convenient to join all the above-mentioned Offices together.

N. B. The Salary for these accumulated Offices was fixed at Fifty Guineas *per Annum*.

COM-

COMMITTEE, April 20, 1763.

P R E S E N T,

Sir John Fielding

William Dormer, Esq;	Abraham Evans, Esq;
Sir Robert Goodere	Loftus Jones, Esq;
Samuel Swabey, Esq;	Mr. Yoakley.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Maxwell be desired to print Two Hundred and Fifty Copies of the Sermon he has preached, at different Churches and Chapels, in Behalf of this Charity; in Order to be bound with the Plans for the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others occasionally.

N. B. This was complied with; and Mr. Maxwell kissed the Queen's Hand, upon Delivery of the said Sermon.

Her Majesty, afterwards, gave 200l. viz. One at the Beginning, and the other, at the Completion, of the New Chapel.

General Quarterly Court, April 5, 1764.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt.

Sir John Fielding

Kempe Brydges, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Franklin

Samuel Swabey, Esq;

Daniel Ponton, Esq;

John Blake, Esq;

J. C. Hankey, Esq;

Francis Naylor, Esq;

John Biggin, Esq;

John Middlemarsh, Esq;

Mr. Yoakley

Dr. Jebb

Mr. Henckell

Mr. Humphreys

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

It is the Unanimous Opinion of this Court,
That in Consideration of, and as a Gratuity for,
Mr. Maxwell's extraordinary Services to this
Charity, the Sum of Fifty Pounds be added to
his Salary ; to commence from Christmas last.

N. B. The next Quarterly Court, (viz. July
5,) ordered Guineas, instead of Pounds.

General

General Quarterly Court, April 4, 1765.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Archer Croft, Bart.

Sir Thomas Hankey

Thomas Carter, Esq;

John Blake, Esq;

William Dormer, Esq;

Col. Pownall

Gilbert Franklin, Esq;

Sir Robert Goodere

Peter Theobald, Esq;

Francis Naylor, Esq;

Samuel Swabey, Esq;

John Middlemarsh, Esq;

Mr. Yoakley.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

Several Inconveniencies having arisen to the Charity, from Mr. Maxwell's having been restrained from superintending the Matron, and other Servants of the House; **RESOLVED**, That he be desired to resume the Superintendancy of the Family, to rectify any Abuse, he may, from Time to Time, discover; that all the Servants of the House be directed to obey his Commands; and that, if any Complaint, made, by him, shall not be rectified, the Person guilty, shall, upon a Repetition of the Complaint, be discharged by a General Court, to be summoned by the Secretary, (viz. Mr. Maxwell.)

General

General Quarterly Court, July 2, 1767.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Tho. Hankey

James Morris, Esq;	Fr. Naylor, Esq;
Mr. Tho. Thorp	Sir John Fielding
Mr. Tho. Lucas	John Middlemarth, Esq;
Jos. Creswicke, Esq;	Wm. Fisher, Esq;
Major Alderton	Daniel Ponton, Esq;
David Edie, Esq;	Sam. Swabey, Esq;
George Edie, Esq;	Dr. Jebb
Luke Lillingston, Esq;	Mr. Humphreys
Peter Theobald, Esq;	Cha. Holzendorf, Esq;
Tho. Bond, Esq;	John Pownall, Esq;
Tho. Carter, Esq;	

EXTRACTS from the MINUTES.

To the Guardians of the Asylum, at their Quarterly Meeting, July 2, 1767.

THE flourishing and still improving Condition of the Asylum must afford great Satisfaction to all Promoters of this laudable Institution; who cannot but be attentive to the Merits of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell; whose Diligence, in the Capacities of Chaplain, Secretary, and Domestic Inspector, hath much contributed to encrease its Reputation and Emolument. In Consideration of accumulated

lated Offices, so effectually executed, and of the present Finances, so greatly forwarded by his incessant Labours, We, the President, and Vice-Presidents, humbly recommend to the worthy Guardians, that an annual Gratuity of Fifty Guineas be given to the aforesaid Gentleman, over and above his stated Salary, as a peculiar Token of Approbation; and as an Inducement for securing, to the Charity, a Continuance of Services, so essential to its Prosperity.

Signed,

Litchfield, viz. Earl of, President.

J. Dashwood, Sir James, Bart.	} Vice-Presidents.
A. Curzon, Esq;	
Charles Townshend, Hon.	
Tho. Hankey, Knt.	

RESOLVED, That, in Conformity to what is recommended in the above Letter, an annual Gratuity of Fifty Guineas be added to Mr. Maxwell's Appointments; as a Reward for his personal Merit and Services, in promoting, and supporting the Interests of the Charity: That this extra Allowance be no Precedent, in the Case of any Person, who may, hereafter, succeed to the Offices, now enjoyed by Mr. Maxwell; and that the above Gratuity commence from Midsummer 1766.

Committee of Accompts, April 21, 1768.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Tho. Hankey

Sir John Fielding	Peter Theobald, Esq;
Mr. Day	Ja. Morris, Esq;
J. Creswicke, Esq;	Cha. Holzendorf, Esq;
Rich. Lowe, Esq;	Kempe Brydges, Esq;
T. Carter, Esq;	Fra. Naylor, Esq;
D. Edie, Esq;	Sir Rob. Goodere.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

Mem. The Accounts of this Charity having been minutely examined to Christmas 1767, were found to be very exact, both as to the Receipts and Disbursements.

Special General Meeting, March 2, 1769.

P R E S E N T,

Sir Thomas Hankey

Major Alderton	Peter Theobald, Esq;
Cha. Holzendorf, Esq;	Joseph Creswicke, Esq;
K. Brydges, Esq;	Robert Douglas, Esq;
Edmund Smith, Esq;	Francis Naylor, Esq;
Thomas Carter, Esq;	Samuel Howard, Esq;
Rev. Mr. Tatterfall	George Edie, Esq;
John Blake, Esq;	D. Ponton, Esq;
Charles Schutz, Esq;	Henry Major, Esq;

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

It being the Opinion of this Court, that a further Enlargement of the Chapel is essentially and im-

immediately necessary ; and a Plan having been produced for that Purpose; ~~RESOLVED~~ unanimously, that the said Plan, with such Improvements as may be made in it, in the Interim, be recommended to the next Quarterly Court, to be carried into Execution, with all convenient Speed: And that an exact Estimate of the Expence be prepared to be laid before the said Court.

N. B. The same was done accordingly.

General Quarterly Court, July 5, 1779.

P R E S E N T,

Francis Naylor, Esq;

Cha. Holzendorf, Esq;	Edmund Smith, Esq;
Peter Theobald, Esq;	J. Middlemarsh, Esq;
Mr. Joseph Vernon	Thomas Parry, Esq;
Charles Green, Esq;	Mr. Gomm
Robert Bird, Esq;	Mr. Aldcroft
Joseph Creswicke, Esq;	Thomas Bond, Esq;
Edward Vincent, Esq;	James Morris, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Thorp	Samuel Swabey, Esq;
Major Alderton	Thomas Connor, Esq;
Charles Schutz, Esq;	Dr. Howard
Thomas Cotton, Esq;	Mr. Vaughan.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

RESOLVED unanimously, that the Sum of Fifty Guineas be added to the yearly Salary of the Chaplain, in Consideration of his Encrease of Duty; to commence from Midsummer last.

COM-

COMMITTEE, November 1st, 1770.

P R E S E N T,

Captain Gilbert,

Mr. Benjamin Day

Edward Dowsett, Esq;

Major Alderton

David Edie, Esq;

Mr. Howard

Mr. Carfan

Cha. Holzendorf, Esq;

Henry Major, Esq;

John Thompson, Esq;

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

A Complaint having been made by the Treasurer, against the Secretary, respecting the Non-payment of a Bill, and other material Matters; such as producing *not a true Account* for the Inspection of the Committee; ORDERED, that the Consideration of the same be referred to the next Quarterly Court; that it be recommended to them to discuss it, in the fullest Manner; that all Persons concerned, be ordered to attend; and that Notice be given, in the public Papers, that the Court will be held on special Affairs.

N. B. The above Motion was made by Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Day having resigned the Treasurership, RESOLVED, That the Consideration of electing a new One, be likewise referred to the said Court.

Com-

Committee of Accompts, Jan. 15, 1771.

P R E S E N T,

John Middlemarsh, Esq;

Peter Theobald, Esq; | James Morris, Esq;

K. Brydges, Esq;

N.B. These Gentlemen were a delegated Committee.—Vide Gen. Com. Jan. 10.

Special General Court, Jan. 24, 1771.

P R E S E N T,

Lord Vere,

Bishop of Hereford | Jos. Creswicke, Esq;

Peter Theobald, Esq; | K. Brydges, Esq;

John Middlemarsh, Esq; | Cha. Holzendorf, Esq;

Ja. Morris, Esq; | Mr. Carfan

Fr. Naylor, Esq; | Tho. Cotton, Esq;

Ed. Chamberlayne, Esq; | Tho. Carter, Esq;

Mr. Thorp | Wm. Fisher, Esq;

EXTRACT from the MINUTES.

IT having appeared, to the Satisfaction of the Committee, appointed to examine the Accompts
of

of this Charity, that they have been regularly and faithfully kept by Mr. Maxwell, **RESOLVED** unanimously, that Mr. Day's Allegations against him, were unjust, and without the least Foundation; and that the Thanks of this Court be given to Mr. Maxwell for his Care and Accuracy in keeping the said Accompts; as well as for the Fidelity and Attention he has shewn to the Interests of the Charity, in this, and every other Respect. And further **RESOLVED**, in Consideration thereof, and in order to prevent the Confusion that frequently arises from an unnecessary Multiplication of Accompts, that Mr. Maxwell be, henceforward, appointed Treasurer to this Charity, in the Room of Mr. Day, who has resigned that Office.

The following collateral Testimonies are submitted to the Public, as not being unapplicable to the present Occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Dowding, Vicar of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, to the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Rector of Spitalfields.

S I R,

Mr. Maxwell has lived so many Years in my Parish, and his Behaviour as well before, as since he

he has assisted me, in the Care of it, has been such, as to make any Recommendation of this Kind, unnecessary to you, who are no Stranger in it. But since, it seems, you expect it, and therefore Mr. Maxwell desires it, I take this Opportunity to assure you, that, I am persuaded, he will always endeavour to give the utmost Satisfaction to you and your Parishioners; and, that you, as well as himself, will have the Pleasure to find his Endeavours fully answered.

I am, Sir, &c.

*Tottenham,
April 1, 1758.*

Signed, W. DOWDING.

N. B. Mr. Maxwell's first Residence, when he left College, was at Tottenham, from whence, viz. at the Expiration of seven Years, he removed to Spitalfields.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that the Rev. Francis Kelly Maxwell was resident Curate of this Parish three Years, viz. from Midsummer 1758, to Midsummer 1761. During which Time he performed all the Duties of the said Office with the utmost Diligence; and behaved in every Respect, in such Manner, as to give us the fullest Testimony of his being a Man of strict Morals, sound Principles, good Learning,

and of excellent Talents as a Preacher. And we beg Leave to assure the Gentlemen of St. Saviour's*, that we are firmly persuaded, his Success in the present Election, will not be a greater Happiness to himself, than to his Constituents.

Christ-Church, Spitalfields,
June 14, 1762.

John Pritchard, Rector
of Christ-Church.

Peter Le Keux,
John Sabatier,

} Treasurers.

Humphry Williams,
Charles Merry,

} Church Wardens.

Christ. Leagoe,
Tho. Sherwood,

} Overseers.

Peter Campart,
John Ouvry,
Obad. Agace,
Peter Saubergue,
John Baker,
Edw. Skay.

* Mr. Maxwell was then a Candidate for the vacant Chaplainship of St. Saviour's.

Lambeth, June 25, 1762.

WE the underwritten do testify that the Rev. Mr. Francis Kelly Maxwell, M. A. Chaplain of the Asylum for Deserted Orphan Girls, in this Parish, has constantly behaved in a regular and exemplary Manner, and acted in all Respects highly becoming the Character of a Clergyman.

James Lea, Officiating Minister.

James Bryan,	}	Church Wardens.
Joseph Hutchinson,		
Daniel Mason,		

Charles Martin,	}	Overseers of the Poor.
Henry Richard,		
Richard Carter,		

Peter Theobald,	}	Inhabitants.
John Theobald,		
Thomas Bond,		
John Biggin,		
Daniel Ponton,		
Thomas Gill,		
Edward Gardiner,		
Cr. Cooper,		
John Middlemarsh,	}	

Afylum for Female Orphans,

June 25, 1762.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Guardians of the Afylum for Female Orphans, do certify, that the Rev. Mr. Francis Kelly Maxwell, A. M. has been Chaplain to this Charity, near two Years past; during which Time, he has executed, that, and every Trust, reposed in him, by us, to our entire Satisfaction, and much to his own Credit and Honor, as well by that moral Character and exemplary Life, which he has supported as a Clergyman, as by his constant Attention and Diligence to improve the Morals of the most illiterate Children, both by private and public Instructions: And as we have Reason to be satisfied, that by the many excellent Discourses, which the said Mr. Maxwell, has preached, from Time to Time, in Behalf of this Charity, that not only the Objects, but the very Institution itself has been greatly benefited by this his happy Talent in preaching; therefore, We cannot but esteem his Success in this particular, as a public Good; and such an one, as, while it entitles him to the Regard and Esteem, of the Humane and Benevolent, claims our best Wishes for his Success in his present Application to the Inhabitants of St. Saviour's*.

* Vide Page 20.

Kingston, (Viz. Duke of)

John Theobald
 John Mafon
 John Middlemarfh
 Samuel Swabey
 J. C. Hankey
 Francis Naylor
 Dan. Penton.

John Fielding
 Robert Quarme
 John Croft
 John Blake
 John Readshaw
 Thomas Hankey

To Her Most Gracious *MAJESTY*

THE QUEEN.

*The MEMORIAL of the VICE-PRESIDENTS of
the ASYLUM for Female Orphans,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Majesty, equally zealous in the Cause of Religion and Humanity, and wisely discerning the intimate Connection which they have with each other, hath, by Royal and repeated Benefactions, for the Purpose of erecting a Chapel, for the Use of the Asylum, been the happy Instrument, under God, of raising, and establishing this Charity on a sure and permanent Foundation.

THAT to this, your Memorialists gratefully attribute its present Success, and confidently trust for its future Prosperity; in the Hope, that the Almighty Providence, which hath hitherto been so visibly exerted in the Protection and Preservation of the Fatherless and Stranger, will continue to them that faithful Servant, who hath long ministered unto them in holy Things; whose Labours are the great Source of their Emolument, and who, both in his temporal and
spiritual

Spiritual Capacity, is of the highest Utility, and of the most deserved Estimation.

THAT they are under the Apprehension of his being induced, from prudential Motives, to accept an Office, less precarious than, and inconsistent with, that which he holds among them : And that, therefore, they presume, with the utmost Respect, and Deference, earnestly to intreat your Majesty's most gracious Intercession with the King, that he may be appointed to such a Preferment in the Church, (none being incompatible with his present Office) as shall seem meet to the Royal Bounty to bestow ; both as a Means of securing to this infant Charity a certain Continuance of his Services ; which are so essential to its Welfare ; and likewise of providing him with a competent Subsistence, against the Time of Age and Infirmary ; which may make a Secession from Duties, of such unre-mitted Attention and Labour, necessary and unavoidable.

N. B. Mr. Maxwell cannot ascertain the Date of the above Memorial, the Original being in the Possession of her Majesty ; which was delivered by the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Finch ; and to which a very favourable Answer was given to the late Lord Vere, by her Majesty's Command.

Signed, V E R E.

James, Hereford, Bishop of,	} Vice-Presidents.
Cha. Kemey's Tynte, Bart.	
James Dashwood, Bart.	
Thomas Hankey, Knt.	

D

Mr.

Mr. Maxwell submits the above State to the Consideration of the Public, in general, and the Guardians of the Asylum, in particular; not doubting, but that he shall be weighed in an impartial Balance.

At the same Time, that he acknowledges a Deficiency, he cannot but think it necessary to acquaint the World, that he has assigned over, to Trustees, *voluntarily and unconditionally*, the far greatest Part of his Property, for Payment of it; and that, *immediately after he had signed the Deed*, a Vote of Removal was passed against him.

Asylum,
May 23, 1782.

FRANCIS KELLY MAXWELL.

Mr. Maxwell hopes, that, as the above Account comes forth *under his own Signature*, he shall not be called upon, *anonymously*, to answer any Part of it.

9 JA 68

F I N I S.

